

**ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN COLLEGES  
BULLETIN**

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**Vol. IV.**

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**Number 2**

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**The Mobilization of Higher Education  
The Federal Committee on Education and  
Special Training  
Legacies and Bequests and the Federal  
Estate Tax  
Scholarships for French Girls  
College Credits for Military and  
Naval Service  
The Members of the Association**

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**Edited by**

**Robert Lincoln Kelly**  
**Executive Secretary of the Association**

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## NOTICES

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Association is to be held at the *Congress Hotel*, Chicago, Illinois, January ninth to eleventh, 1919. On the evening of January ninth the delegates will dine together at the *University Club*.

Members of the Association will please note that the Treasurer is President Raymond M. Hughes, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and that all checks should be sent to him. *All other correspondence should be addressed to the Executive Secretary, Robert L. Kelly, 19 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois.*

Members of the Association, including their various officers and faculty members, are entitled to extra subscriptions to the Association of American Colleges Bulletin at half rates, that is \$1.50 per annum.

## **THE MOBILIZATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN AMERICA.**

At the last meeting of the Association of American Colleges, held in Chicago January 10-12, 1918, a far-reaching proposition was considered at some length, with the result that a resolution was passed without a dissenting vote.

"Approving the establishment of a Federal Department of Education with a Secretary in the President's Cabinet. The Executive Committee was authorized to co-operate with other educational associations in efforts to secure the necessary legislation."

Immediately following this meeting a conference was held in Chicago to discuss educational problems growing out of the war. The Conference was attended by officers of our Association and of the Association of American Universities, the Catholic Education Association, the National Association of State Universities and by representatives, unofficially present, of an Urban University, an Agricultural College and Experiment Station, a School of Education and a City School System. The resolution quoted above formed the chief subject of consideration.

It was the unanimous judgment of those present that the various governmental and voluntary organizations engaged in educational war work should be at once brought together for more effective practical co-operation and that this result can be secured only by the establishment of a unifying federal agency. Numerous types of educational problems arising out of the war were enumerated as a basis for this appeal for an adequate co-ordinating agency.

On January 23-24, 1918, other meetings were held in Washington, D. C., at which there were representatives of the Association of American Colleges, the Association of American Universities, the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, the National Association of State Universities, the Catholic Education Association, the Association of Urban Universities, the So-

ciety for the promotion of Engineering Education, the National Education Association, and the Bureau of Education. These meetings constituted, in effect, a continuation of the Chicago Conference.

President Campbell, of the National Association of State Universities, reported that President Wilson, through Mr. Tumulty, had requested that before the proposed presentation of the Chicago resolution to him, the matter be first passed upon by the Council of National Defense, and that Secretary Lane, speaking for that Council, had promised to give consideration to any plan which might be submitted by the duly accredited representatives of the educational associations. It was decided therefore to ask the Executive Committees of the Educational Associations to meet in Washington at two-thirty P. M. Tuesday, January 29, to consider the formulation of plans to be submitted to the Associations and subsequently to the Council of national defense.

The meeting of the Executive Committees above referred to was opened by the election of Dr. Samuel P. Capen, of the Bureau of Education, as Chairman, and President P. L. Campbell, of the University of Oregon, as Secretary. The following Associations were represented:

The Association of American Colleges, the Association of American Universities, Catholic Education Association, Association of Urban Universities, National Association of State Universities, National Education Association, American Association of University Professors, the Association of American Medical Colleges, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education and the Bureau of Education.

In answer to numerous requests the meeting adopted the following recommendation:

That the colleges and universities should continue in session during the usual period of the college year in view of the urgent need of full time training for students required for technical war service.

Presidents Judson, John H. MacCracken and Campbell

were appointed a committee to consider the terms of a bill to create a Department of Education in the National Government and to formulate the considerations favoring such a bill.

Presidents Foster and Cowling and Professor McKinley were appointed a committee to suggest to the conference needed amendments to the National Defense Act and the Selective Service Act.

Dr. Myers, Professor Tyler, President Main, Secretary Crabtree and Dean Ames were appointed a committee to formulate a plan of organization for the Emergency Council of the Educational Associations.

Lieutenant Colonel R. I. Rhees and Major Grenville Clark, of the United States Army appeared, at the request of Dr. Capen, to explain the organization of the proposed Educational Board just approved by the Department of War. Colonel Rhees also requested the Conference to suggest types of educational organizations to be represented by the civilian members of the Board.

The Committee on Organization reported as follows and the report was adopted:

#### **The Emergency Council of Education.**

NAME.—The national societies named below hereby organize the Emergency Council of Education.

OBJECT.—The object of the Council is to place the resources of the educational institutions of our country more completely at the disposal of the national Government and its departments to the end that through an understanding co-operation:

    Their patriotic services may be augmented;

    A continuous supply of educated men may be maintained; and

    Preparation for the great responsibilities of the reconstruction period following the war may be anticipated.

MEMBERSHIP.—The membership shall include the following organizations and such additional bodies as may be invited by the Council to associate themselves with it;

Association of American Universities  
Association of State Universities  
Association of American Colleges  
American Association of Agricultural Colleges and  
Experiment Stations  
Catholic Education Association  
Association of Urban Universities  
National Education Association  
National Council of Education  
N. E. A. Department of Superintendence  
American Association of University Professors  
Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education.

DUTIES AND POWERS.—The Council shall have power to act for the associations in matters of legislative and governmental business on the basis of such authority as may be given it by the several associations.

It may appoint a chairman and an executive committee of five.

It shall report its actions monthly to all the associations.

Each body represented shall select a delegate and one or more alternates for membership in the Council.

Additional representatives may participate in Council meetings, but each association shall have but one vote.

Meetings of the Council may be called by the Chairman and shall be called on request of three members.

SECRETARY-TREASURER.—There shall be a Secretary-Treasurer who shall receive and account for assessments. Bills exceeding \$10 shall require the approval of the Chairman.

BUDGET.—For the necessary incidental expenses each association shall be assessed one hundred dollars.

ADDENDA.—It is suggested that the Council address the Secretary of the Interior with a view to securing official recognition and the co-operation of the Bureau of Education.

It is recommended that a member of the Executive

Committee, preferably the chairman, be in continuous residence at Washington.

(Signed) J. W. CRABTREE.  
J. H. T. MAIN.  
H. W. TYLER.  
HERMAN V. AMES.

The following Associations were invited to become members of the Emergency Council:

The National Council of Normal School Presidents,  
The Association of American Medical Colleges,  
American Association for Advancement of Science.

### **The Proposed Department of Education.**

The Committee on the Organization of a National Department of Education reported as follows and the report was adopted:

In compliance with your request, the undersigned, a committee of representatives of various national education associations meeting in Washington during the present week, very respectfully submit the following considerations bearing on the questions involved in bill at present before your Committee authorizing the creation of a Department of Education, under the direction of a Secretary who shall become a member of the Cabinet.

It seems clear that the complete and efficient mobilization for purposes of the war of all the educational resources of the country—amounting to a billion dollars in capitalization, thousands of trained experts and instructors, and hundreds of thousands of students—calls for some great central organizing agency to serve both as a clearing house for plans and a source of effective practical leadership and of inspiration. It is believed that many of the governmental organizations already at work in the field of education might profitably continue their operations undisturbed, at least for the period of the war, but it is also apparent that a great part of the field of useful activity has not yet been



touched and can best be reached through a large and comprehensive national agency.

Following the usual history in the development of large undertakings, many independent organizations have sprung up, actuated by patriotic motives, and many of these are either wasting energy through overlap of endeavor, or are actually hindering one another by working at cross purposes. The time has come for coordination and direction through a national agency which can both unify and stimulate effort.

It also seems clear that since the nation is forced into a position of leadership in the conflict for world-wide democracy, it will be forced to help make democracy safe for the world as well as the world safe for democracy. This means great international relationships to be established between the educational systems of the United States and those of Europe, South America, and the Orient. These relationships will need to be established and directed by national educational ministries in the various countries involved, just as education is already directed by well organized ministries in some of the most important European countries. In dealing with France or England, a state department of education would be at a great advantage over lesser governmental agencies, or purely voluntary organizations.

The opportunity is before us of cooperating in large educational undertakings with France, England, and Italy, and of helping in the educational reorganization of Russia and the educational awakening of China. Our educational relationships with the South American Republics also are sure to grow rapidly in extent and in importance. We must act in all these matters as a nation, and not as separate and individual states. While leaving to the states all the old measure of autonomy in their own educational systems, it will be necessary to provide some central and general agency through which they may all express themselves in policies which are either national or international in scope.

Since education is universally recognized as the first



corollary of democracy, it seems incongruous that it should not be recognized as of equal rank in the councils of the nation with that accorded Commerce, Labor, and Agriculture, all of which have representatives in the President's Cabinet.

Under the new conditions which the war has produced, the supreme importance of education to the country stands out more clearly than ever before. The great ideals which have always been in the minds of the people more or less in solution, need to be crystallized into definite form, and to become the well defined directing motives in the national consciousness. In the absence of a state religion, the educational organization of the country must be the means of placing emphasis on the great moral and spiritual values which are ultimately the determining factors in a nation's history. By the enlightenment which it spreads and the emphasis which it places on the great moral laws, it can prove a large measure of salvation in a shifting social and economic order which we are inevitably facing at the close of the war. What use will be made of the new measure of leisure which seems to be coming to the workman and what application he will make of the enlarged power which is already his, will largely be determined by the place which is accorded education in the national life. The enlargement of the suffrage also brings weighty additional responsibilities to the schools.

The nation's ideals, consciously expressed in the lives of its people, determine its destiny. As Humboldt has said, "What we desire in the government, we must first put into the minds of the people through the schools."

These are some of the considerations which seem to demand the recognition of education in the largest and most dignified way by the government. The creation of a Department of Education would in our judgement unify, direct, and stimulate effort, and would give just recognition to the dignity and practical importance of education in the national life. It would also establish a governmental agency for dealing with international educational problems of a rank

coordinate with the educational departments of the majority of the great nations with which we shall be dealing.

Very respectfully yours,

HARRY PRATT JUDSON,

JOHN H. MCCrackEN,

P. L. CAMPBELL,

Committee.

It was ordered that the statement of the creation of the Emergency Council on Education and the statement on the creation of a National Department of Education be presented to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education.

It was ordered that the Conference in response to the request of Col. Rhees and Major Clark for consideration of types of educational organizations to be represented on the Federal Committee on Education and Special Training, recommend that the following be given representation:

1. The Federal Board for Vocational Education.
2. The Bureau of Education.
3. Universities and Colleges.
4. Engineering and Technical Schools.
5. Corporation Schools.

It was ordered that the Committee on Amendments to the National Defence Act and the Selective Service Act present to the Education Board of the War Department the general principle of extension of the privilege of Exemption now accorded to engineer and technical students in the Enlisted Reserve Corps to various other groups of students, naming specific groups as far as possible, and that the further prosecution of the matter be referred to the temporary Executive Committee.

It was moved and carried that the preparation of necessary memoranda for the War Department, and the support of desired legislation be assigned to the temporary Executive Committee.

The temporary Executive Committee is made up of President Donald J. Cowling, Association of American Colleges, Chairman.

President P. L. Campbell, National Association of State Universities, Secretary-Treasurer.

Bishop Thomas J. Shahan, Catholic Education Association.

Dean H. V. Ames, Association of American Universities.

Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association.

Further information concerning the purpose and work of the Emergency Council on Education may be secured of President P. L. Campbell, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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#### **THE FEDERAL COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND SPECIAL TRAINING.**

Upon the official recommendation of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, there has been created within the War Department "The Committee on Education and Special Training." In announcing the creation of this Committee Secretary Baker says:

"The exigencies of the War have emphasized very strongly the value of the educational institutions of the nation in connection with our military effort. The schools and colleges of the country have with admirable spirit placed their resources at the disposal of the War Department and other branches of the Government. Much splendid work has already been done in training men for the army, for example—in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the Aviation Ground Schools, the Ordnance Stores courses and in the training of various kinds of specialists.

"In order that the educational institutions may be represented and in direct touch with the War Department, I have appointed an advisory Board of educators to be associated with the military Committee on Education and Special Training and to advise with them constantly concerning the relations of the schools and the colleges to the Army.

"The war has developed a demand for large numbers of technically trained men. Until recently this demand has been felt especially for men of advanced training. Now, however, it extends to men with elementary training, as mechanics of various kinds. In order to avoid unnecessary disturbance to essential industries through the withdrawal of skilled men an effort will be made to give large numbers of men entering the service intensive elementary training along vocational lines. In the task of training these men the schools and colleges can be of the greatest assistance. It will be one of the first duties of the Committee on Education and Special Training to formulate definite plans in co-operation with schools and colleges for training these men."

Major General John Biddle, Acting Chief of Staff, has issued an order defining the functions and organization of the Committee in these terms:

"To study the needs of the various branches of the service for skilled men and technicians; to determine how such needs shall be met, whether by selective draft, special training in educational institutions or otherwise; to secure the co-operation of the educational institutions of the country and to represent the War Department in its relations with such institutions; to administer such plan of special training in colleges and schools as may be adopted.

"The Committee on Education and Special Training shall have associated with it an advisory civilian Board appointed by the Secretary of War, composed of representatives of educational institutions. An officer shall be detailed by the chief of each staff corps and department to consult with the committee concerning the needs of his corps or department.

"The Committee will be given such assistance, commissioned and civilian, as may be necessary to fully execute its duties, with office room in the War Department Building."

### **LEGACIES AND BEQUESTS AND THE FEDERAL ESTATE TAX.**

The Association of American Colleges and the Council of Church Boards of Education were active last year in assisting to secure the passage of the Hollis Amendment, providing for the exemption of gifts for educational, charitable and religious purposes from the Income Tax. As will be recalled the Meyers Amendment for the exemption of legacies and bequests for similar purposes from the Federal Estate Tax was not passed.

Two bills have now been introduced which are identical and cover the same ground as the Meyers Amendment. These are H. R. 9223 and S. 3730. The exemption asked for in these bills is of vital interest to every college, university, public museum, and charitable and religious institution of the country. Members of the Association would do well to communicate at once with their representatives and urge the passage of these bills. Much will depend upon the attitude of the Senate Finance Committee and the Ways and Means Committee of the House. The names of the members of these committees and all other information may be secured of Samuel McCune Lindsay, Chairman Committee of War Charity and Local Work, 628 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

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### **SCHOLARSHIPS FOR FRENCH GIRLS.**

At the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Association in Chicago last January the Committee on War Problems submitted a proposition providing for the multiplication of American fellowships and scholarships for students—both men and women—from our allies, and their recommendation was adopted by the Association.

As a special feature of this plan a proposition has been made that American colleges offer a number of scholarships to French girls for the Academic year 1918-19. At a recent conference between representatives of the Association and

the United States Bureau of Education it was agreed that the Association, with the approval and co-operation of the Bureau, would undertake to locate in the colleges for next year at least 100 French girls.

While the details of the plan have not been completely formulated it is thought that the colleges should provide at least for the living expenses, tuition and fees of these students. In some cases no doubt friends of the colleges will also make provision for a part or all of the travelling expenses and the incidentals. In general, however, it is the expectation that these latter items will be provided for either by the girls themselves or by the French authorities with whom the Commissioner of Education will negotiate regarding the plan. It is believed also that the girls should come to America for undergraduate work. They should at least be able to enter the freshman class of a good college and should not have reached a degree of scholarship beyond that of the regular college course. Each girl will be able to read, write and speak English. It is also thought that each college should take at least two girls, except that in cases where colleges are near each other arrangements may be made for each college to take one girl.

The Association will send a properly qualified American woman to France to assist the French Committee in placing particular girls in particular institutions, and also to give the young women such personal counsel and direction as may be helpful to them in the beginning of their work.

In order to test the attitude of college authorities toward the entire plan a letter was recently issued from the Executive headquarters asking a number of colleges if they would care to offer such scholarships. The response has been most gratifying. At the time of the preparation of this bulletin no less than forty-four colleges had sent in their official approval of the plan and expressed their willingness and desire to receive these students into their homes and dormitories. The enthusiasm with which many colleges have entered upon this plan is significant and heartening. It is another indication of the soundness of

the patriotism of the American College and of the earnestness of the authorities to render the largest possible service in behalf of the new world democracy. One of the college presidents wrote, "You may include our institution as one of the schools that is quite willing to accept its share in responding to a nation as noble as France and as heroic in its defence of their homes and country." The following colleges have already become sponsors of the plan:

Albion College	Macalester College
Allegheny College	Mills College
Alma College	Monmouth College
Baker University	Mount Holyoke College
Boston University	Northwestern University
Bryn Mawr College	Oberlin College
Carleton College	Occidental College
Coe College	Ohio Wesleyan University
College of Wooster	Pomona College
Colorado College	Ripon College
Cornell College	Simmons College
De Pauw University	Smith College
Earlham College	Swarthmore College
Elmira College	Tusculum College
Goucher College	University of Buffalo
Grinnell College	The University of Chicago
Hamline University	University of Cincinnati
Illinois Woman's College	Washburn College
Illinois Wesleyan University	Wells College
Jackson College	Whitman College
James Millikin University	Wilson College
Knox College	Woman's College in Brown
Lake Erie College	University
Lake Forest College	

Commissioner Claxton has been asked to submit a list of American Colleges with whom the Executive Secretary may correspond in carrying out this interesting program.



**FRENCH WOMEN STUDENTS IN AMERICAN  
GIRLS' COLLEGES**

C. CESTRE, *Exchange Professor in Harvard University.*

Nothing can touch the heart of the French nation more deeply than the steps taken by the Association of American Colleges to open scholarships in American Girls' Colleges to one hundred French women students. There is such warm-heartedness in the offer that the French will see in it one of the readiest and most significant proofs of America's friendship toward France. Such sanguine response of a whole country's feelings to the behavior of another country was never recorded in history. Indeed, there is something changed in the world when to old-time indifference or aloofness between nations one sees substituted such enthusiastic loving-kindness as thus manifested by America toward France. A firm and durable basis for international amity and peace is definitely planted when so noble expressions of idealistic admiration and so liberal movement of collective generosity are possible. I say it emphatically in the name of my countrymen: as the men of France were rewarded for their sacrifice when President Wilson declared that the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France *was a question of right* in which the whole world was interested, so the women of France are repaid for their unflinching devotion and steadfastness under the greatest strain in the history of nations by this moving and chivalrous purpose of America.

Our women students will be eager to profit by the wide advantages tendered to them. All the French men and women who know America will not fail to explain to them the splendid field opened to their observation, their desire to learn and their endeavor to achieve. America has preceded all countries in the creation of seats of higher learning for women; she is the country where the opportunities of work and success, independence and public service, intellectual and social development, are the most nearly equal for men and for women. There is a variety of knowledge and

technical ability accessible to women here which our French girls will find most valuable. In this country of strenuousness, enterprise and daring there is a bracing atmosphere of active and bold undertaking which will be no longer uncongenial to our girls, since they have put their hands to so many things in France during the war: they will learn to turn this new spirit to good account for the activities of peace-time. Your schools of nursing, your scientific applications of hygiene to private or social life are in advance of what we have done in this line. In the domain of study you have more generously assimilated the education of girls in the classics or in the higher sciences to the education of boys. The department of English in your colleges will offer first rate resources for those of our girls who want to teach English in France: they will be able to interpret America in her best aspect, having learned to know her idealistic life and having breathed the free, vivifying, cheerful and sober air of your universities.

While they are on this side of the ocean they will be the interpreters of France to America. Among the five French girls who have just arrived at Cincinnati as Fellows of the University, one had lost her old family homestead and all her property, burnt and trampled to atoms in Lorraine; another had served as nurse in an ambulance near Verdun; another had done dutiful service in a hospital of a large city, where she had attended to and comforted hundreds of wounded soldiers, and, alas! seen many of them die of incurable wounds. Among those who are to come some will have gone through the ordeal of terrible anxiety and suspense when Paris was threatened; some will have had a narrow escape at Nancy or in Paris under air raids. All will have tales to tell of trial or bereavement in their families. By simply relating their daily experiences they will bring nearer to your American young women the tragic realities of this war, ruthlessly unchained by Germany to flood the world with blood and accumulate ruin and destruction.

Some of these French girls will be led by their altered

circumstances, or tempted by the hold this American life will lay on them, or induced by the appeal of apostleship, to stay in this country as teachers of French in schools and colleges. They will be the permanent, living witnesses of the shameful treatment inflicted by Germany on her neighbors, and also the token-bearers and the thanks-givers testifying to the generous friendship of America and to the undying gratefulness of France. They will supply, to some extent, the need of good French teachers in this country after the war, preventing (let us devoutly hope) the greatest evil which might befall American education, namely, that the teaching of French, out of misplaced, good-natured slackness, should be passed over to the Germans, male or female, turned idle by the discrediting of German classics by American children. How many of such German teachers know French? And in what spirit would they interpret *la douce France*, even if they sincerely tried to do justice to her humane civilization and gentle sociability?

## COLLEGE CREDIT FOR STUDENTS IN MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICE.

President Cowling has made some investigations as to the rulings of university faculties on this problem with the following results:

### **Columbia University.**

Dean Woodbridge says the indication is that our practice will be as follows:

Students who are called into the Government service in any session will probably be given credit for residence for that session and the usual requirements regarding the time and place of examinations will be waived, provided the special legal or other requirements for students under the several faculties or administrative boards permit of such action. Such students will be expected to pass all the regular examinations of their courses. The general opinion seems to be that students should not lose residence credit by being summoned by the Government and that they should be, however, required to fulfill the scholarly requirements of any course. The precise date in any session before which exemption will not be granted has not yet been determined.

### **University of Iowa.**

The Board of Deans of the University of Iowa has made the following recommendations:

General rules for the granting of credit to students who enter *army* and *naval* service, before completing the semester's or year's work in which they are registered:

1. In all cases credit for residence shall be given, in the sense that a student may return and take up his work where he left off, if he chooses to do so, and if possible and practicable, without repeating what he has already covered.

2. Students who have completed 5/6 of any course (i. e., semester or year course) before withdrawal shall, if in good standing, be permitted to take an examination over the whole course for full credit.

3. Students who have completed 5/6 of the year's work before withdrawal may be given full credit therein after their re-registration in the University, under such requirements and regulations in each college as the faculty thereof may adopt. Each faculty shall provide special instruction to enable students to make up any omitted work necessary to the proper understanding of their advanced work.

4. Any senior who, at the time of his withdrawal, is in good standing and has satisfied all the requirements for graduation in his college, except the completion of 1/6 of his last year's work, shall be recommended for graduation.

#### **University of Chicago.**

Dean Small reports the following:

The facts with reference to our practice are as follows:

In the spring quarter of 1917 we voted that any student who was within three majors of graduation (36 majors being the standard) and whose rank was such that he would presumably receive the Bachelor's degree at the completion of the current quarter, would be granted his degree in case he entered immediately the military service of the United States Government. This allowance was not extended to any other class, to those entering Y. M. C. A. work or some non-military behind-the-line employment.

#### **University of Wisconsin.**

Dean Comstock says:

"Replying to your inquiry of January 15, the University of Wisconsin has adopted the policy of conferring its bachelors' degrees, with some reservations in law and medicine, upon seniors in full and regular standing who withdraw from academic work to enter the military or naval service of the United States or its associates in the war. To other students thus withdrawing credit will be granted for the work of the uncompleted semester and a certificate will be issued showing the cause of their with-

drawal. The diplomas issued to seniors will show that their degrees are granted upon the basis of war service accepted in lieu of the full academic work normally required.

"Professional and graduate schools must soon determine their policy with regard to such war diplomas and while I am not authorized to speak for them in the matter I doubt their accepting such diplomas as the equivalent of those based upon full academic work."

### **University of Illinois.**

Dean Kinley, of the University of Illinois, submits the rules of that institution:

#### *Students Withdrawing After Nine Weeks.*

1. A student withdrawing from the University for military service, after an attendance in any semester of not less than nine weeks, may, upon special examination without fee, receive one-half credit for those subjects in which his class record at the time of withdrawal is C (on previous records, 80) or better.

#### *Students Withdrawing After Fourteen Weeks.*

2. A student withdrawing from the University for military service at any time between the Christmas holidays and the end of the first semester, or after an attendance of not less than fourteen weeks in any semester, may receive full credit for the semester's work in each course in which he attains a total grade of C after a special examination without fee.

#### *Graduation of Seniors.*

3. A student who has completed all the requirements for graduation except those prescribed for the final semester, or who is within 15 hours of graduation, may be granted his degree upon withdrawing from the University for military service, provided his average in all of his work is C or better, and provided he has credit for three semesters in residence at this institution.

**Yale University.**

The regulations in the graduate school of Yale, as reported by Dean Cross are:

Many of our graduate students are gradually leaving to enter the Government Service. They are credited with their work up to the point where they leave it off, and it is expected that they will in most cases return and complete their work. There is no disposition here to give a graduate student credit for a full year's work when he has been engaged upon it for only part of a year. If a man were to leave within a month or two before the end of the year, his case would be specially considered. Were he an excellent student, he would probably be given credit for a full year's work on his return.

**Harvard University.**

Every student has been required to submit his full college and admission record and has been held to satisfy any deficiencies which these may indicate. An undergraduate record made up partly of credits for military service would be subject to corresponding deductions. Thus, for example, a student who secures the Bachelor's degree as the result of three years of college work and one year of military or other service would be considered deficient one year and required to add one year to the normal period of study for the Master's degree. Our position is that, while the various kinds of work in the army, the Red Cross, on the farm, et cetera, constitute valuable forms of public service, there is no reason why they should lead to an academic degree which is given for academic attainment, and not for meritorious performance outside of college. To say that a student has completed work which he has not completed, or to credit him with work which he has not done seems to me neither honest nor a wise academic policy.



## MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

Adrian College.....	Adrian, Michigan
Agnes Scott College.....	Decatur, Georgia
Akron, Municipal University of.....	Akron, Ohio
Albion College.....	Albion, Michigan
Alfred University.....	Alfred, New York
Allegheny College.....	Meadville, Pennsylvania
Allentown College for Women.....	Allentown, Pennsylvania
Alma College.....	Alma, Michigan
Amherst College.....	Amherst, Massachusetts
Aurora College.....	Aurora, Illinois
Augustana College.....	Rock Island, Illinois
Baker University.....	Baldwin, Kansas
Baldwin-Wallace College.....	Berea, Ohio
Bates College.....	Lewiston, Maine
Baylor University.....	Waco, Texas
Beaver College.....	Beaver, Pennsylvania
Bellevue College.....	Bellevue, Nebraska
Beloit College.....	Beloit, Wisconsin
Berea College.....	Berea, Kentucky
Bethany College.....	Bethany, West Virginia
Bible College of Missouri.....	Columbia, Missouri
Blackburn College.....	Carlinville, Illinois
Bluffton College.....	Bluffton, Ohio
Bridgewater College.....	Bridgewater, Virginia
Brown University.....	Providence, Rhode Island
Buena Vista College.....	Storm Lake, Iowa
Buffalo, University of.....	Buffalo, New York
Butler College.....	Indianapolis, Indiana
Capital University.....	Columbus, Ohio
Carleton College.....	Northfield, Minnesota
Carnegie Institute of Technology.....	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Carroll College.....	Waukesha, Wisconsin
Carthage College.....	Carthage, Illinois
Centre College.....	Danville, Kentucky
Central College.....	Pella, Iowa
Central Wesleyan College.....	Warrenton, Missouri
Chattanooga, University of.....	Chattanooga, Tennessee
Cincinnati, University of.....	Cincinnati, Ohio
Clark College.....	Worcester, Massachusetts
Coe College.....	Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Colorado College.....	Colorado Springs, Colorado
Concordia College.....	Moorhead, Minnesota

Connecticut College for Women....New London, Connecticut  
 Converse College.....Spartanburg, South Carolina  
 Cooper College.....Sterling, Kansas  
 Cornell College.....Mount Vernon, Iowa  
 Cox College.....College Park, Georgia  
 Creighton University.....Omaha, Nebraska

Dakota Wesleyan University.....Mitchell, South Dakota  
 Daniel Baker College.....Brownwood, Texas  
 Davidson College.....Davidson, North Carolina  
 Defiance College.....Defiance, Ohio  
 Denison University.....Granville, Ohio  
 Denver, University of.....University Park, Colorado  
 De Paul University.....Chicago, Illinois  
 De Pauw University.....Greencastle, Indiana  
 Des Moines College.....Des Moines, Iowa  
 Dickinson College.....Carlisle, Pennsylvania  
 Drake University.....Des Moines, Iowa  
 Drexel Institute.....Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
 Dubuque College (St. Joseph's).....Dubuque, Iowa  
 Dubuque College (German, Presbyterian).....Dubuque, Iowa

Earlham College.....Richmond, Indiana  
 Eastern College.....Manassas, Virginia  
 Ellsworth College.....Iowa Falls, Iowa  
 Elmira College.....Elmira, New York  
 Elon College.....Elon College, North Carolina  
 Emporia, College of.....Emporia, Kansas  
 Eureka College.....Eureka, Illinois

Fairmount College.....Wichita, Kansas  
 Fargo College.....Fargo, North Dakota  
 Fisk University.....Nashville, Tennessee  
 Forest Park College.....St. Louis, Missouri  
 Frances Shimer School, The.....Mount Carroll, Illinois  
 Franklin College.....Franklin, Indiana  
 Franklin and Marshall College.....Lancaster, Pennsylvania

Geneva College.....Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania  
 Georgetown College.....Georgetown, Kentucky  
 George Washington University.....Washington, D. C.  
 Goucher College.....Baltimore, Maryland  
 Greenville College.....Greenville, Illinois  
 Grinnell College.....Grinnell, Iowa  
 Guilford College.....Guilford College, North Carolina

Hamilton College.....	Clinton, New York
Hamline University.....	St. Paul, Minnesota
Hanover College.....	Hanover, Indiana
Hastings College.....	Hastings, Nebraska
Haverford College.....	Haverford, Pennsylvania
Hedding College.....	Abingdon, Illinois
Hendrix College.....	Conway, Arkansas
Henry Kendall College.....	Tulsa, Oklahoma
Highland Park College.....	Des Moines, Iowa
Hillsdale College.....	Hillsdale, Michigan
Hiram College.....	Hiram, Ohio
Hobart College.....	Geneva, New York
Hood College.....	Frederick, Maryland
Hope College.....	Holland, Michigan
Huron College.....	Huron, South Dakota
Idaho, College of.....	Caldwell, Idaho
Illinois College .....	Jacksonville, Illinois
Illinois Wesleyan University.....	Bloomington, Illinois
Illinois Woman's College.....	Jacksonville, Illinois
International Y. M. C. A. College....	Springfield, Massachusetts
Iowa Wesleyan College.....	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa
James Milliken University.....	Decatur, Illinois
Jamestown College.....	Jamestown, North Dakota
John B. Stetson University.....	Deland, Florida
Kalamazoo College.....	Kalamazoo, Michigan
Kansas Wesleyan University.....	Salina, Kansas
Kenyon College.....	Gambier, Ohio
Knox College.....	Galesburg, Illinois
Lafayette College.....	Easton, Pennsylvania
Lake Erie College.....	Painesville, Ohio
Lake Forest College.....	Lake Forest, Illinois
Lawrence College.....	Appleton, Wisconsin
Leander Clark College.....	Toledo, Iowa
Lebanon-Valley College.....	Annville, Pennsylvania
Lehigh University.....	South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania
Leland Stanford Jr. University..	Stanford University, California
Lenox College.....	Hopkinton, Iowa
Lincoln College.....	Lincoln, Illinois
Lincoln Memorial University.....	Harrogate, Tennessee
Lincoln University.....	Lincoln University, Pennsylvania
Lombard College.....	Galesburg, Illinois
Louisiana College.....	Pineville, Louisiana
Louisville, University of.....	Louisville, Kentucky
Luther College.....	Decorah, Iowa

McKendree College.....	Lebanon, Illinois
McMinnville College.....	McMinnville, Oregon
Macalester College.....	St. Paul, Minnesota
Manchester College.....	North Manchester, Ind.
Maryville College.....	Maryville, Tennessee
Meridian College.....	Meridian, Mississippi
Miami University.....	Oxford, Ohio
Midland College.....	Atchison, Kansas
Mills College.....	Mills College, California
Milton College.....	Milton, Wisconsin
Milwaukee-Downer College.....	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Missouri Valley College.....	Marshall, Missouri
Missouri Wesleyan College.....	Cameron, Missouri
Monmouth College.....	Monmouth, Illinois
Morgan College.....	Baltimore, Maryland
Morningside College.....	Sioux City, Iowa
Mount Morris College.....	Mount Morris, Illinois
Mount Union College.....	Alliance, Ohio
Mt. Holyoke College.....	South Hadley, Massachusetts
Muhlenberg College.....	Allentown, Pennsylvania
Muskingum College.....	New Concord, Ohio
Nebraska Wesleyan University.....	University Place, Nebraska
New Rochelle, College of.....	New Rochelle, New York
North-Western College.....	Naperville, Illinois
Northwestern University.....	Evanston, Illinois
Notre Dame, University of.....	Notre Dame, Indiana
Oberlin College.....	Oberlin, Ohio
Occidental College.....	Los Angeles, California
Ohio Wesleyan University.....	Delaware, Ohio
Ottawa University.....	Ottawa, Kansas
Otterbein University.....	Westerville, Ohio
Pacific, College of.....	San Jose, California
Palmer College.....	Albany, Missouri
Park College.....	Parkville, Missouri
Parsons College.....	Fairfield, Iowa
Penn College.....	Oskaloosa, Iowa
Pennsylvania College.....	Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania College for Women.....	Pittsburg, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania, University of.....	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Phillips University.....	Enid, Oklahoma
Piedmont College.....	Demorest, Georgia
Pittsburgh, University of.....	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Pomona College.....	Claremont, California

Randolph-Macon College.....Ashland, Virginia  
Randolph-Macon Woman's College.....Lynchburg, Virginia  
Redlands, University of.....Redlands, California  
Rice Institute.....Houston, Texas  
Richmond College.....Richmond, Virginia  
Rio Grande College.....Rio Grande, Ohio  
Ripon College.....Ripon, Wisconsin  
Roanoke College.....Salem, Virginia  
Rockford College.....Rockford, Illinois  
Rochester, University of.....Rochester, New York  
Rollins College.....Winter Park, Florida  
Rose Polytechnic Institute.....Terre Haute, Indiana  
Rutgers College.....New Brunswick, New Jersey

St. Olaf College.....Northfield, Minnesota  
St. Stephens College.....Annandale, New York  
St. Teresa, College of.....Winona, Minnesota  
Salem College.....Winston-Salem, North Carolina  
Shaw University.....Raleigh, North Carolina  
Shurtleff College.....Alton, Illinois  
Simmons College.....Boston, Mass.  
Simpson College.....Indianola, Iowa  
Smith College.....Northampton, Massachusetts  
South, University of the.....Sewanee, Tennessee  
Southern California, University of.....Los Angeles, California  
Southwestern College.....Winfield, Kansas  
Southwestern Presbyterian University...Clarksville, Tennessee  
Southwestern University.....Georgetown, Texas  
Swarthmore College.....Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

Taylor University.....Upland, Indiana  
Temple University.....Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
Throop College of Technology.....Pasadena, California  
Transylvania College.....Lexington, Kentucky  
Trinity College.....Durham, North Carolina  
Trinity University.....Waxahachie, Texas  
Tufts College.....Tufts College, Massachusetts  
Tusculum College.....Greeneville, Tennessee

Union College.....Schenectady, New York  
Upper Iowa University.....Fayette, Iowa  
Ursinus College.....Collegeville, Pennsylvania

Vassar College.....Poughkeepsie, New York

Washington and Jefferson College..Washington, Pennsylvania  
Washington and Lee University.....Lexington, Virginia

Wellesley College.....	Wellesley, Massachusetts
Wells College.....	Aurora, New York
Wesleyan Female College.....	Macon, Georgia
Wesleyan University.....	Middletown, Connecticut
West Virginia Wesleyan College...	Buckhannon, West Virginia
Western College for Women.....	Oxford, Ohio
Western Reserve University.....	Cleveland, Ohio
Westminster College.....	Fulton, Missouri
Westminster College.....	New Wilmington, Pennsylvania
Wheaton College.....	Wheaton, Illinois
Wheaton College.....	Norton, Massachusetts
Whitman College.....	Walla Walla, Washington
Whittier College.....	Whittier, California
Wilberforce University.....	Wilberforce, Ohio
William Woods College.....	Fulton, Missouri
Wilmington College.....	Wilmington, Ohio
Wittenberg College.....	Springfield, Ohio
Wooster, College of.....	Wooster, Ohio
Worcester Polytechnic Institute.....	Worcester, Massachusetts
Yankton College.....	Yankton, South Dakota
Y. M. C. A. College.....	Chicago, Illinois
York College.....	York, Nebraska

This list of institutions includes both members and associate members. The Secretary is under order to make separate lists of members and associate members to be published at an early date.



